

# Networks problem sheet 1

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## 1 Introduction

- (1.a): I've already got some programming experience in matlab which guided my decision to never use it again. I will choose to use python, as I don't know it yet.
- (1.b): I primarily used website 'learnxiny' <sup>1</sup>to learn the syntax. This was enough for me as a reference to get started. Any other problems I had I consulted the python docs.<sup>2</sup>
- (1.d): The format (gml) seems to simply be a text file, firstly defining the nodes and their attributes (label, id) and then a definition of the edges, with edge attributes. The power network didn't have any labels, so I had to manually tell `networkx.read_gml` to take the id as labels. I used the US Power grid dataset[1], and the Les Misérables[2] dataset. I shall call these power and lesmis, respectively.
- (1.e): Firstly, the lesmis dataset, I generated a graph visualisation centered on the node with the highest degree, as shown in Fig. 1. As expected, this node represented the main character of the book. Fig. 2 shows that the second-highest degree nodes had significantly fewer connections than the highest, further showing that the highest-degree character appears with a much more varied audience.

For the power dataset, I firstly used python and networkx to generate a csv file with the degree distribution, then plotted it using R with ggplot2. I also used R to analyze the data. Firstly, I plotted the log-log graphs as shown in Fig. 4. This fit wasn't linear enough to deem correct, and so I moved on to a log-plot as in Fig. 5, which clearly showed a linear behaviour in the subset of degrees [2, 14]. From this, I extracted the exponential behaviour as  $\exp(8.25 - 0.528 * degree)$ . Fig. 6 shows that there are a large number of "leaf" nodes, namely, nodes which only connect to one other node.

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<sup>1</sup><https://learnxinyminutes.com/docs/python/>

<sup>2</sup><https://docs.python.org/3/c-api/set.html>

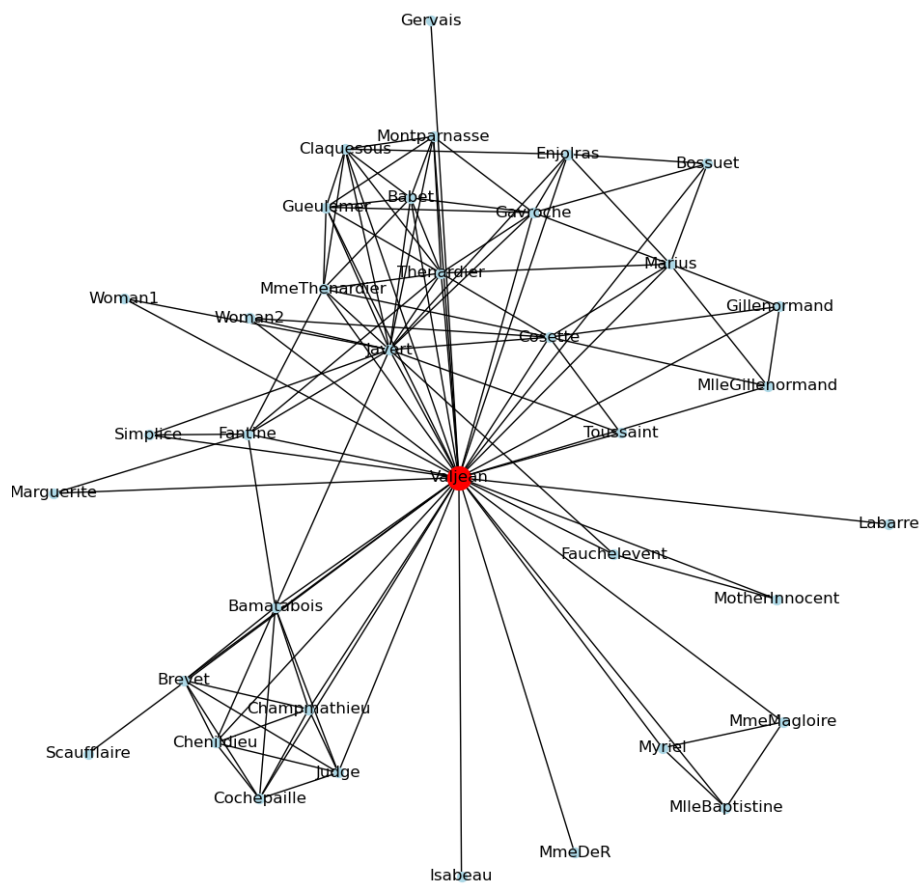


Figure 1: lesmis ego graph

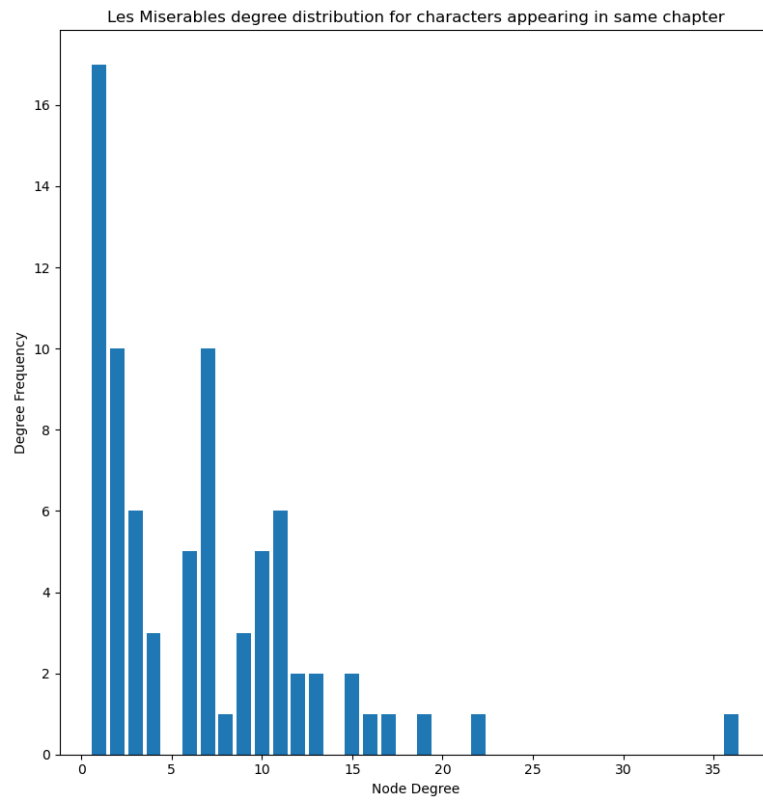


Figure 2: lesmis degree distribution

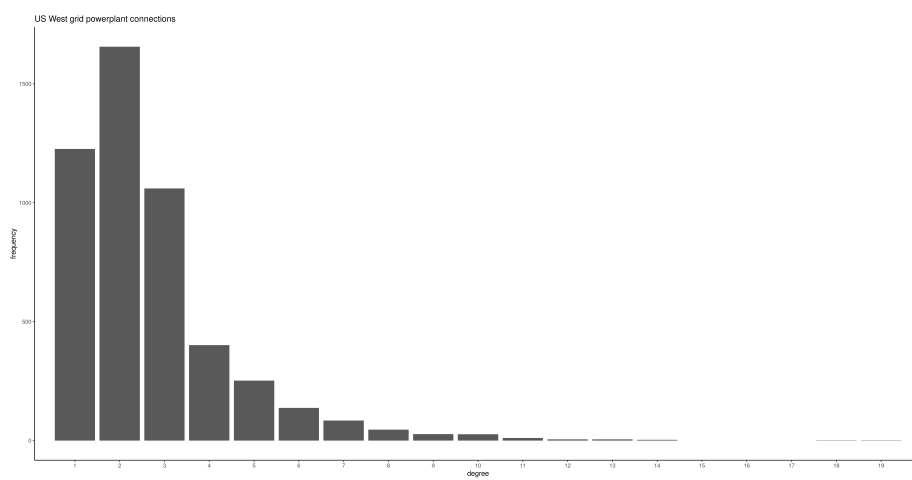


Figure 3: power degree distribution

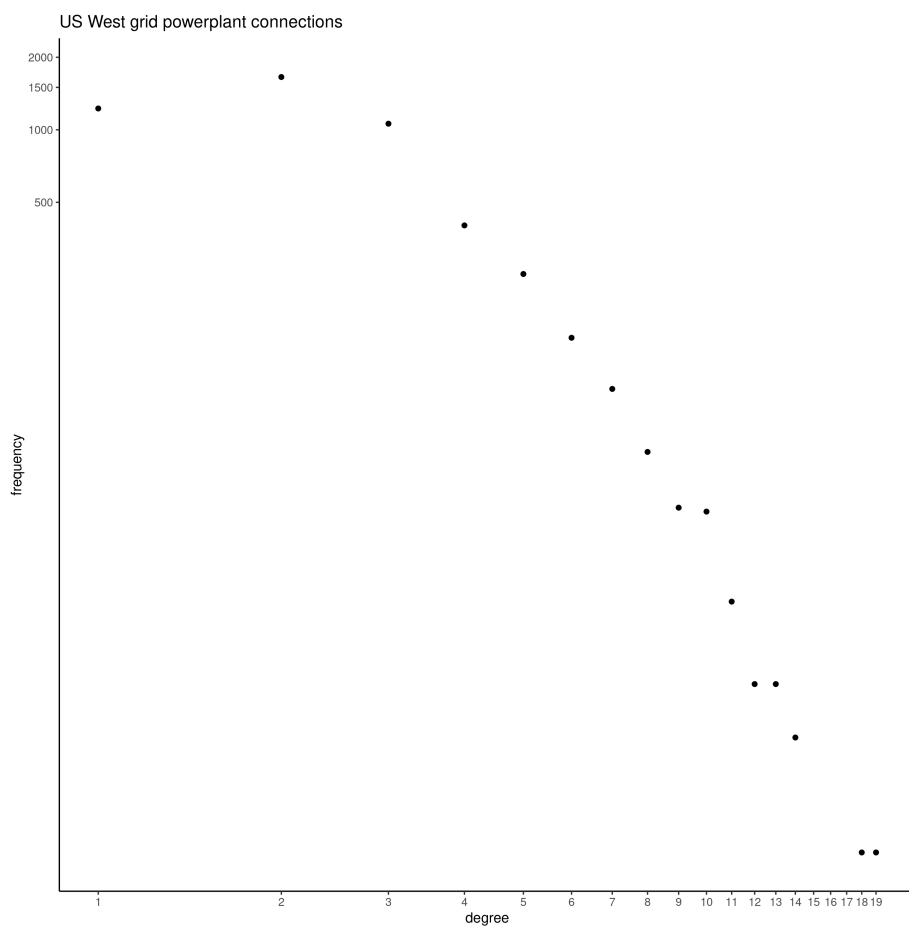


Figure 4: power degree distribution

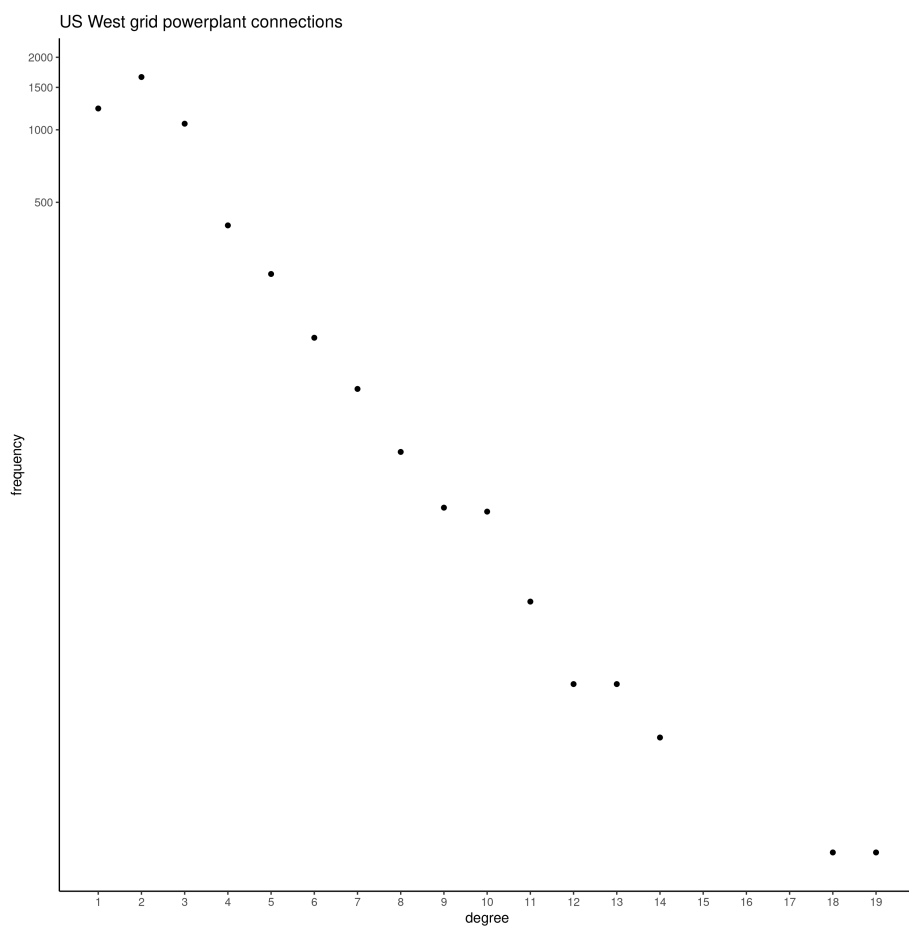


Figure 5: power degree distribution

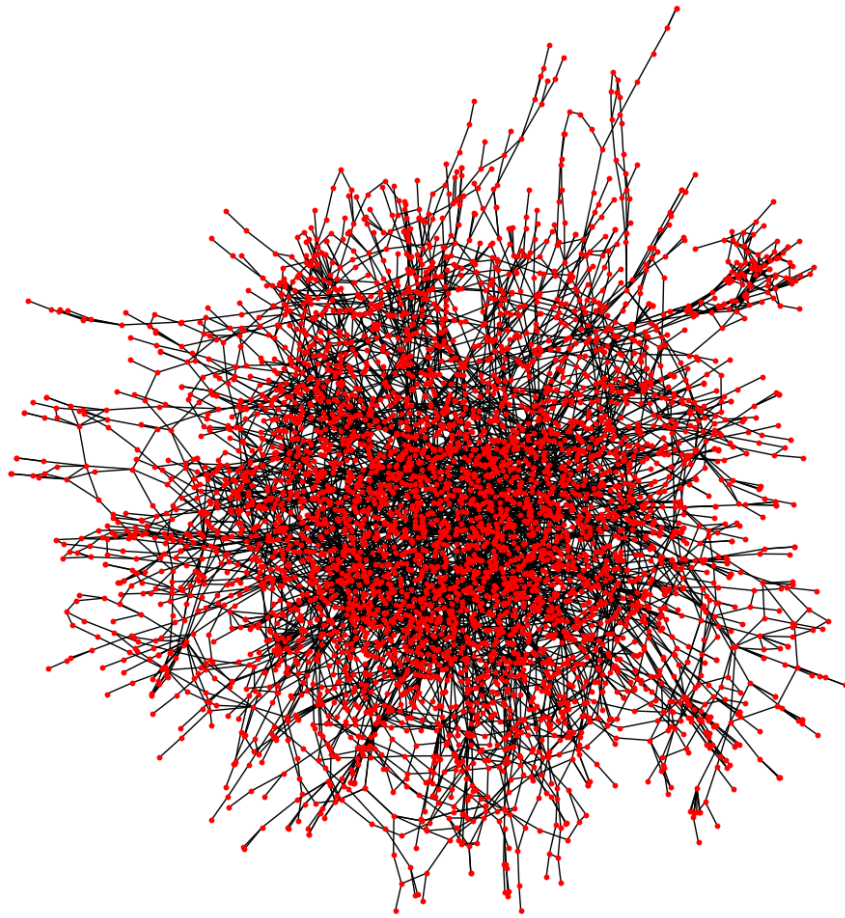


Figure 6: power network visualization

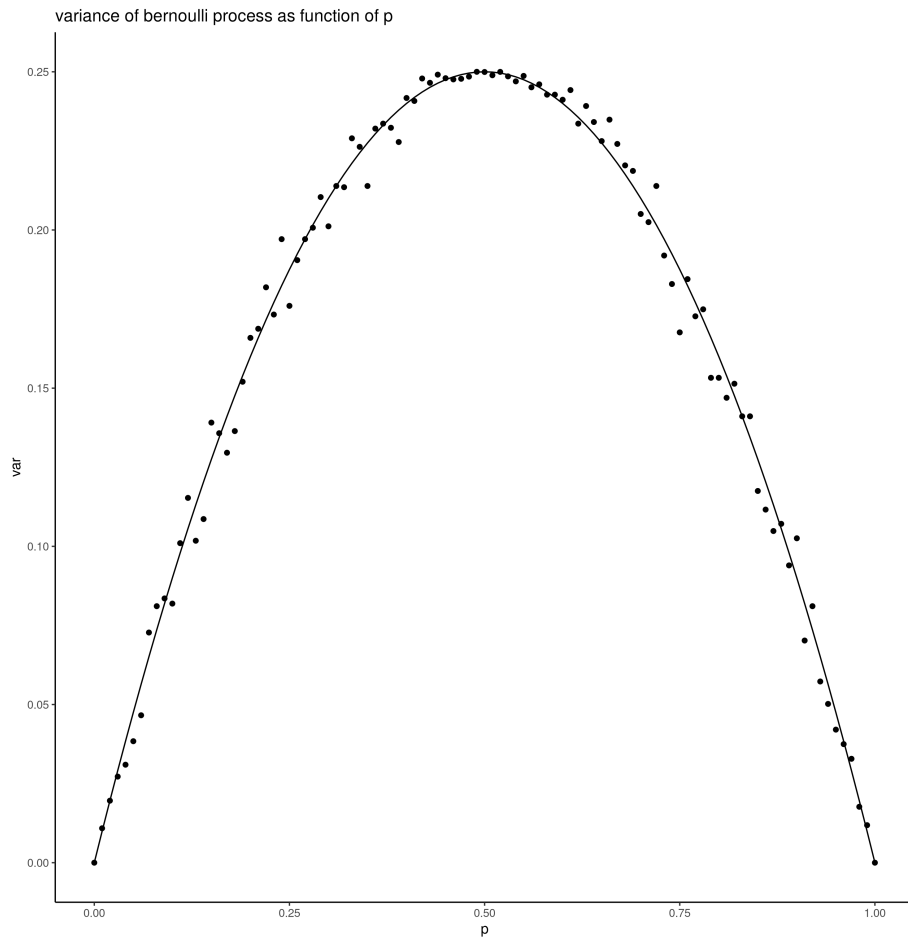


Figure 7: bernoulli process variance, with overlaid  $p(1 - p)$ :

## 2 Mathematical Toolbox

- (2. a) Fig. 7 shows that the computed variance matches the mathematics. The mean was computed to be  $p$ .
- (2. b) I simulated 10000 random walkers and plotted the resulting position distribution for 5000, 10000 and 15000 samples. From theory (the notes), we know the data should follow the gaussian profile

$$p(x; t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi Dt}} \exp \frac{-x^2}{4Dt}.$$

With D given by,

$$D = \frac{\langle x^2 \rangle}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

With this, the data didn't fit, as the gaussian is not normalized properly. The correct normalisation should be, for continuous data  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi Dt}}$ . (Is this a

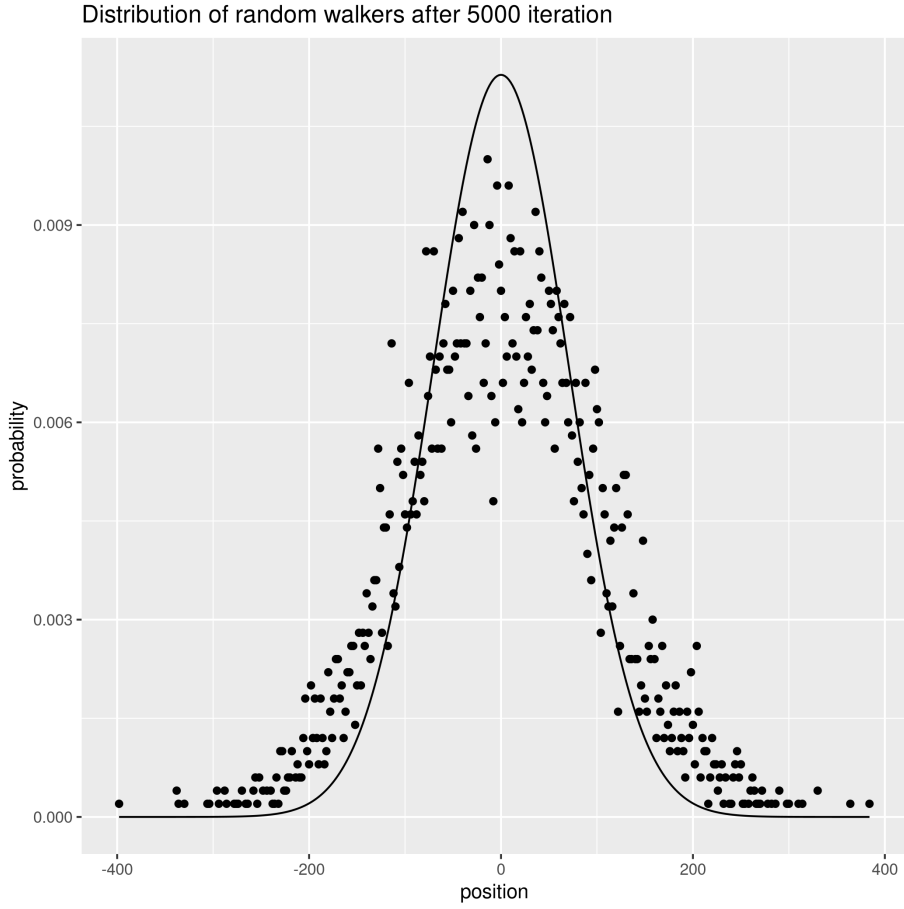


Figure 8: random walk after 5000 iterations

problem with the notes?) With this normalisation, our gaussian is at half of the amplitude of the data, and that's because at any given iteration, we can only access either the even-, or odd-numbered positions. Thus, we are overcompensating and need to multiply by two. Thus, for our data, the correct normalisation is

$$p(x; t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \exp \frac{-x^2}{4Dt}.$$

Figs. 8, 9, 10 show the data fitting to the modified gaussian correctly.

- (2. c) Generating the matrices I found the distribution shown in Figs. 11, 12. The distribution looks like a semi-circle.



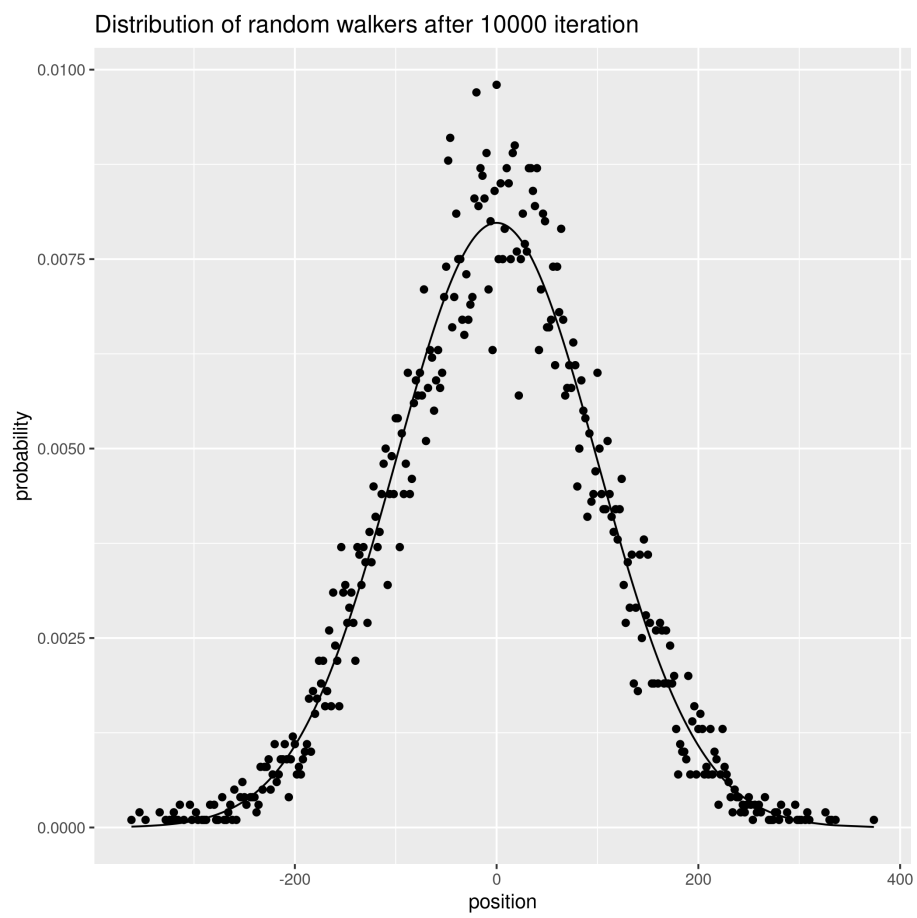


Figure 9: random walk after 10000 iterations

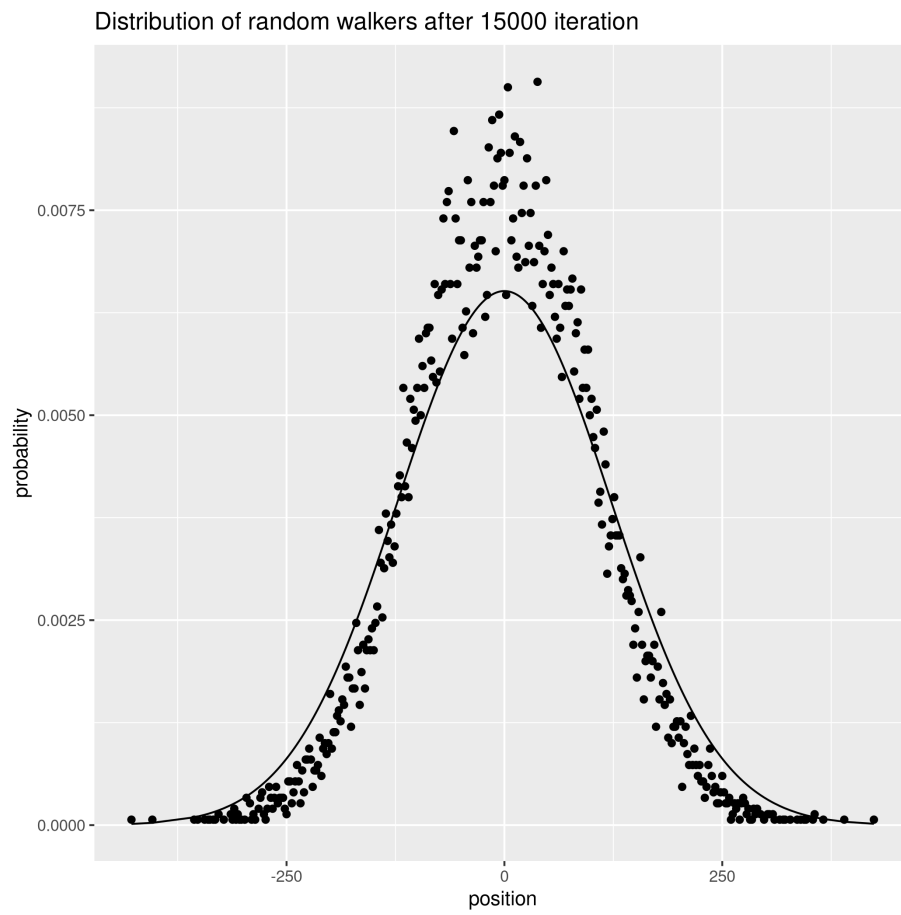


Figure 10: random walk after 15000 iterations

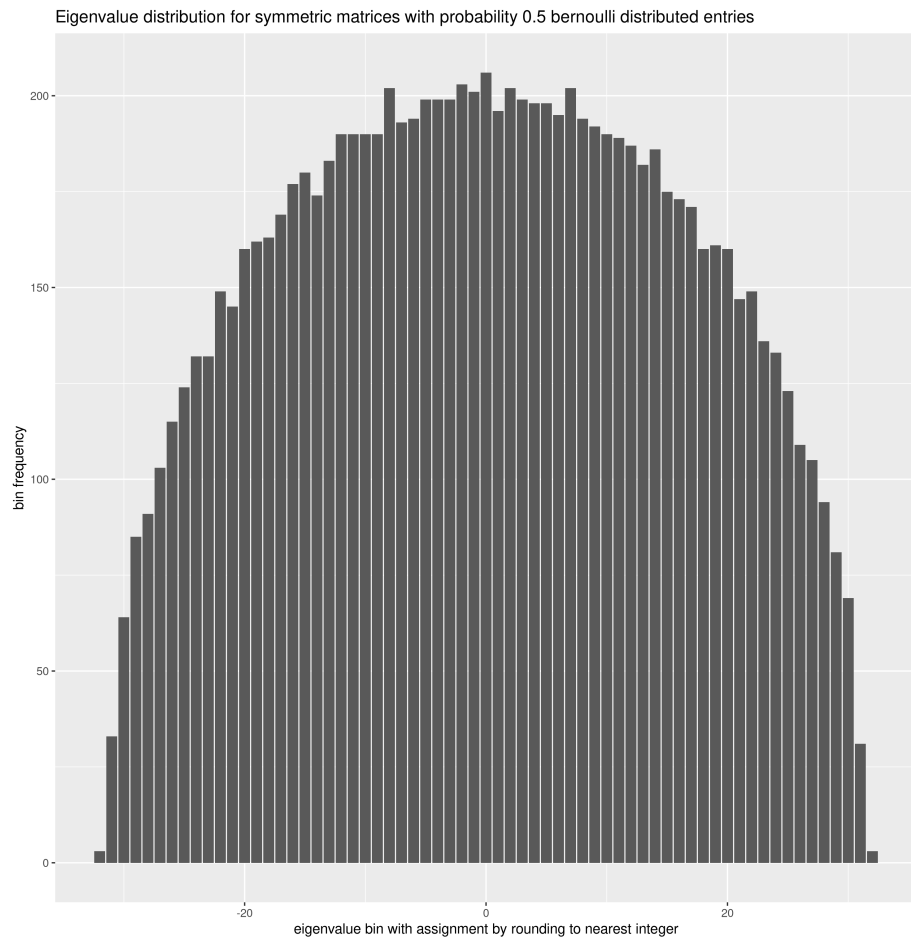


Figure 11: Eigenvalue distribution for bin  $< 100$

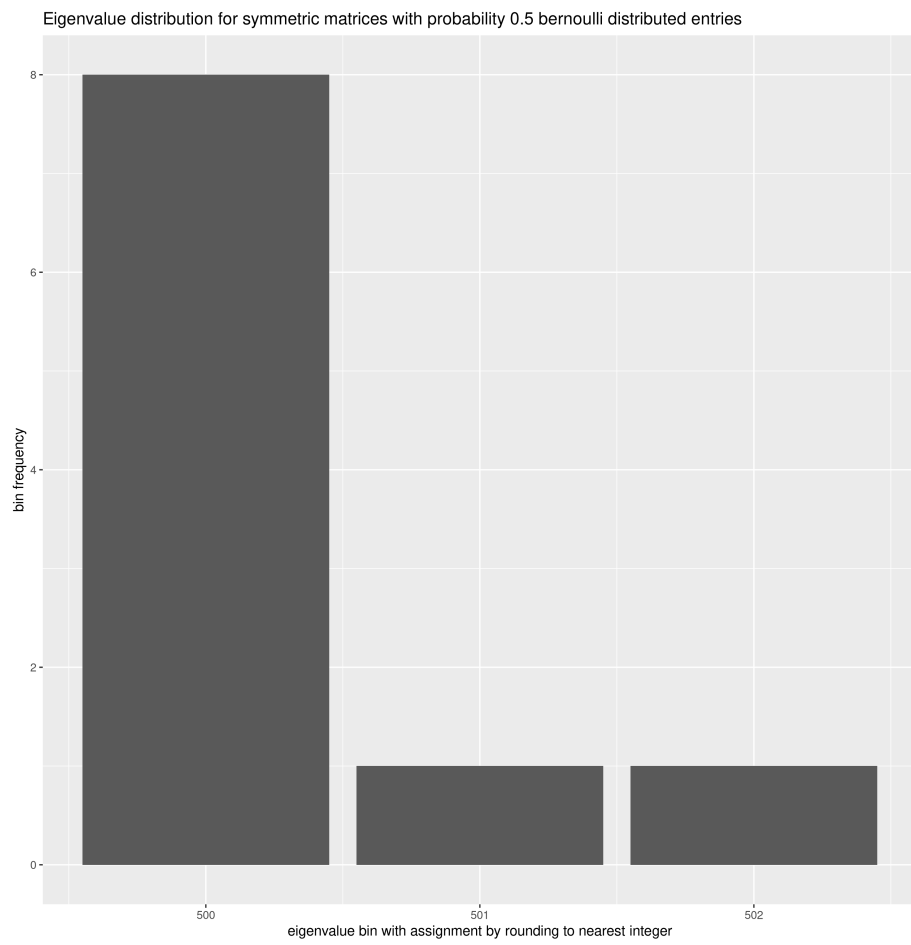


Figure 12: Eigenvalue distribution for bin  $> 100$

### 3 Connectedness

- (3. a) Not strongly connected implies that for some node  $i$ , there exists a node that cannot be reached by a walk. Thus, there will be a set of nodes with an asymptotic density of walkers equal to zero.  
As an example, consider a strongly connected graph,  $g$ , with the addition of one directed node pointing into a node of  $g$ . Random walkers starting inside  $g$  will be contained there, and any walkers starting on the node outside  $g$  will soon end up inside. Thus,  $g$  will act as a sort of trap for walkers.
- (3. b) The difference between directed and undirected graphs is in the symmetry of the adjacency matrix. We know from linear algebra that hermitian matrices (and thus, more weakly, symmetric matrices) have real eigenvalues. Thus, we would expect the eigenvalues of an undirected graph to generally be complex.

### 4 Clustering Coefficients

#### References

- [1] H. Lietz, Watts, Duncan J./Strogatz, Steven H. (1998). *Collective Dynamics of » Small- World « Networks*. *Nature* 393, S. 440 – 442., pp. 551–553. 01 2019.
- [2] M. E. J. Newman, “Finding community structure in networks using the eigenvectors of matrices,” 2006.